만성질환 통계

당뇨병 유병률 추이, 2007~2018

만30세 이상 성인의 당뇨병 유병률(연령표준화)은 2007년 9.5%에서 2018년 10.4%로 0.9%p 증가(남자는 11.8%에서 12.9%로 1.1%p 증가, 여자는 7.2%에서 7.9%로 0.7%p 증가)하였음. 2018년에 남자(12.9%)가 여자(7.9%)보다 1.6배 높았으며, 30세 이상 성인 10명 중 1명은 당뇨병 유병자로 나타났음(그림 1).

* 당뇨병 유병률: 공복혈당이 126mg/dL 이상이거나 의사진단을 받았거나 혈당강하제복용 또는 인슐린 주사를 투여 받고 있는 분율, 만30세 이상
† 연도별 지표값은 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

작성부서: 질병관리본부 질병예방센터 만성질환관리과
Noncommunicable Disease (NCD) Statistics

Trends in prevalence of diabetes among Korean adults aged 30 years and over, 2007–2018

The prevalence of diabetes in adults aged 30 years and over (age standardized) increased by 1.1%p, from 9.5% in 2007 to 10.4% in 2018 (men by 1.1%p, from 11.8% to 12.9% and women by 0.7%p from 7.2% to 7.9%). In 2018, the percentage of men (12.9%) was 1.6 times that of women (7.9%), and 1 out of 10 adults aged 30 years and over was found to have diabetes (Figure 1).

![Figure 1. Trends in the prevalence of diabetes, 2007–2018](image)

* Prevalence of diabetes: Amongst adults aged 30 years and over, the percentage of people who satisfy at least one of the following conditions: fasting glucose more than 126mg/dL, diabetes diagnosed by a doctor, or hypoglycemic medication or insulin treatment

† The mean and standard error in figure 1 were calculated using the direct standardization method based on a 2005 population projection.


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